

## Congress.

Congress met on Monday. As yet we have no Washington news this week, but hope before going to press to receive at least a synopsis of the President's Message.

A great deal of interest is manifested in reference to the legislation of Congress during this session. The financial and business affairs of the country are sadly in need of reformation, and almost every prominent man in Congress has some plan of his own by which he expects this reformation to be accomplished.

Besides the questions of revenue and finance the attention of Congress will no doubt be directed to the consideration of the laws which have been recently enacted for the purpose of circumscribing the power of the Executive. If the dominant party have that confidence in General Grant which they profess, it is more than probable that most of the restraints by which President Johnson has been surrounded will be removed. But it is doubtful whether they as yet fully trust him, and between this and the fourth day of March next the reluctant General may not afford them any safer lights by which to be guided.

Almost all the knowing ones seem to agree that the present Congress will certainly make an effort to have a uniform plan of suffrage adopted for the whole country. This can only be done by an amendment to the Constitution, although Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, says that he would be willing, under the recently adopted fourteenth article, to vote for a direct act establishing impartial suffrage in all the States.

Some misunderstanding seems to exist as to the time the newly elected members of Congress will take their seats, some supposing that they will not do so until December, 1869. Under the law now in force the session of Congress is perpetual, and the Forty-First Congress will assemble on the fourth of March next. Although the Radical party will then have a large majority in both Houses, they will, under certain circumstances, be shorn of much of their present strength. The two-thirds majority will be a thing of the past, and should a rupture occur between the ultra wing of the party and President Grant the veto power can always be successfully interposed.

## Specie Payment.

Some of the ablest men in the country, (among them Senator Morton, of Indiana,) have expressed themselves favorably as to the importance and practicability of a resumption of specie payment. Senator Morton thinks the change can be easily and safely effected but that it should not be too sudden. He proposes that a day be fixed, say the first of January or the first of July, 1870, so that the government may have time to accumulate what coin it can, and the people be prepared for the new order of things. In the mean time greenbacks will rapidly appreciate in value, and of course, finally be worth as much as gold. The greater convenience of the paper currency for most of the purposes of business will insure its continued circulation to a large extent, and the government would be easily able to make such redemptions as might be called for. By a proper line of policy it will be easy to keep the products of our rich mines within the country. Under the present arrangement the bulk of our gold finds its way, from year to year, to foreign countries. Senator Morton does not, in the mean time, favor any contraction of the currency, but favors the cancellation of all redeemed paper. The successful adoption of this plan will settle all discussions on the bond question.

## Tennessee Finances.

From Comptroller Blackburn's recent report it seems that the income of the State will fall nearly a million of dollars below the expense of the State Government and the interest on the outstanding debt for the current year. Of course such a thing as reduced taxation is not to be thought of, and the Comptroller does not think that an increased burden on the people would be at this time justifiable. What would be best to do does not appear to have been suggested by anybody. Such a thing as curtailing the extravagant public expenditures has probably never been thought of.

The President's Message was sent in on Wednesday (yesterday) at one o'clock. It will be contained in to-day's daily papers.

Gold closed in New York on Monday at \$1.35.

## Unanswerable.

The Richmond Whig says that it is not on account of the suffrage, or from any apprehensions that woman would make it worse, that we object to female suffrage. But is on woman's account—for our own sake; for the sake of humanity—that we would save her from this fatal contamination. While she is pure, we have a rallying point. When she becomes debauched by politics, the last altar is profaned; our last resource is exhausted; the last hope of humanity is extinct.

## Proposed Amendment.

The following is the bill offered by Mr. Prosser, last week, proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State:

That the following amendments be, and the same are hereby proposed to be the constitution of this State:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the State, of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county wherein he may offer to vote, six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and other civil officers for the county or district in which he resides; Provided, that this amendment shall not operate to enfranchise any person heretofore disqualified from voting by the laws of this State for crime, of which he may have been convicted: And provided further, that this amendment shall not disfranchise any person who now has the right to vote under the laws of this State as they now exist, or who shall possess the right at the time of the ratification of this amendment.

SEC. 2. No laws shall be passed excluding from the right of suffrage, or from the right to hold office or sit on juries, any person because of his race or color or previous condition, nor shall any property qualification be established; but laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage, or from the right of holding office or sitting on juries, persons who may be convicted of infamous crimes. All laws on these subjects shall be uniform and impartial.

SEC. 3. No person shall be exempt from military duty or from paying poll tax by reason of race, color or previous condition.

SEC. 4. Sections 1 and 2 of Article IV of the constitution adopted in 1865, are hereby amended, and the provisions of these amendments established in lieu thereof; and all provisions and enactments of the constitution or law of the State of Tennessee contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of these amendments, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

SEC. 5. That the amendments to the constitution by this act proposed, shall, if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members of the House of Representatives voting thereon, then be the duty of the Governor of the State to cause the said amendments to be referred to the General Assembly next to be chosen, and published six months previous to the election of the members for the next General Assembly.

To take effect from its passage.

**The Grant-Pollard Affair.**  
J. Marshall Hanna, the associate editor of the Southern Opinion, in a card just written, makes the following statement in reference to his connection with the article which is generally believed to have been the cause of Pollard's death:

MR. HANNA'S STATEMENT.

I was the associate editor of the Southern Opinion; as such I wrote the most of the original articles that have appeared in its columns. Much I wrote of my own volition, and more I wrote by special direction of the editor-in-chief. I prepared that article which cost the editor his life. It was prepared by his direction. Afterward, convinced that its publication would be impolitic if not unsafe, I asked that the article might be modified, expunged altogether, or the names left blank filled with initials that would leave the cause without a "local habitation."

The article had passed from the control of the associate; it was then the property of the editor—to print or withhold. He was responsible, not I; and no matter how much I had desired the assumption, H. Rives Pollard always assumed, and never evaded, the responsibility of every line and paragraph printed in the Opinion. "I am responsible" was his invariable response to applicants for redress.

No; the blood of H. Rives Pollard, our late associate, is not upon our hands. We are innocent in the sight of God, and shall prove ourselves innocent in the opinion of men. I never consented to the descent of the Southern Opinion from the lofty pinnacle it once held; I never willingly prostituted its columns, though I have at times prepared paragraphs for insertion that I know caused me keener pain than they did those for whom they were intended.

## Grant's House.

The house in which Grant now resides, on I street, has been purchased by Mayor Bowen for \$40,000. The house is one of those known as Douglas row avenue, the other two being occupied by ex-mayor Wallace and the Presbyterian Orphan Asylum. They were originally built by Senators Douglas, Rice and Breckinridge, some ten years ago.

## Appointed.

The Nashville Banner, of the 3d, says, "it was reported in high official quarters yesterday, that Governor Brownlow had appointed George Andrews, the Knoxville carpet-bagger, whose 'claims' to the position we noticed in a recent issue, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Milligan resigned. We suppose that Andrews has at last filled the bill by completing the three years' residence required by law."

## Tennessee Legislature.

## SENATE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 3.—Speaker Senter called the Senate to order at 10 a. m., and nineteen members answered to their names.

## INTRODUCTION OF NEW BILLS.

By Mr. Rodgers: Bill to incorporate the Tennessee Manufacturing Company. The bill provides that the capital stock of the company shall be \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, the same to be considered in law as personal property, to be transferable on the books of the company. The company have the right to engage and employ its capital and credit in any industrial, mechanical or manufacturing pursuit it may deem it advisable. Passed first reading, and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Elliott: To prevent the wanton and useless destruction of the fish and game of the State. The bill provides that from the passage of the bill it shall be unlawful to set, net or trap for fish in any of the rivers or creeks in the State between the first of April and October; also, it shall be unlawful between the first of April and October for any citizen of the State to hunt, trap, shoot or net birds, turkeys or deer, within the limits of the State. Whoever violates the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction before the Circuit Court of the county where the act is committed, upon indictment or presentment by the grand jury, shall be fined not less than \$25, nor more than \$50, the fines so assessed to be paid to the common school fund of the State. Passed first reading.

By Mr. Smith: Bill requiring persons deputized to act as constables to give a bond of \$5,000 to the County Commissioners at Memphis. Passed first reading, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Norman moved to take up the motion entered to reconsider House resolution No. 236 in regard to the turning over of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad to the company.

Mr. Nelson withdrew the motion to reconsider, and the resolution now stands as it was adopted on Monday.

## HOUSE.

The House met at 10 a. m., Speaker Richards in the chair and seventy members present.

## NEW BUSINESS.

By Mr. Taylor, of Carter and Johnson: A bill to amend the constitution by requiring colored citizens to do military duty, and subjecting them to the same taxes as white men.

## THE IRON CLAD OATH.

House bill to compel Clerks and Masters of the Chancery Court to take the oath prescribed by the franchise law, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Wines moved to concur in the report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending the rejection of the bill. Lost.

Mr. Medlin moved to non-concur in the report of the committee. Carried.

An amendment applying the provisions of the bill to the deputies of Clerks and Masters, was adopted.

Mr. Roach moved to amend by providing that the bill shall not apply to the present incumbents. Lost.

Speaker Richards made an earnest argument against the bill. This sort of legislation had gone on long enough. "If members expected to build up the Republican party in Tennessee by legislating men into office and out of office, the party would fail."

Mr. Roach also strongly opposed the bill, on account of the partisan and proscriptive spirit by which it had evidently been dictated. It showed a disposition never to bury the hatchet, but to keep up the war of hatred and bitterness indefinitely, without of hope bringing the people together in that fraternal union which the present condition of Tennessee so urgently demands.

Mr. Hacker contended that it would be ridiculous to spread such a law on the statute book, as it would be *ex post facto* as far as the present incumbents were concerned, and therefore inoperative.

Mr. Hamilton, of Shelby, favored the bill.

Mr. Mynatt thank God that he did not see the magnitude of what was becoming so fashionable, of letting Rebels take possession of all the offices under the State government.

A number of amendments were offered and adopted, among which was one requiring all persons now married, and also those entering the matrimonial state, to take said oath.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the bill with its amendments was laid on the table by a vote of 44 to 12.

Subsequently a motion to reconsider the vote was entered by Mr. Reeves.

Mr. Wines moved to take up the motion to reconsider, which was adopted.

Mr. Wines then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was adopted by a vote of 35 to 27, thus effectually killing the bill.

House resolution providing for a joint committee to investigate as to how the appropriations on certain railroads was expended was passed.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 4.—The Senate met at 10 a. m., Speaker Senter in the chair, and twenty members present.

## INTRODUCTION OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

By Mr. Garner the following resolution: Whereas, There are many propositions pending before this General Assembly looking to the extension of the elective franchise; and

Whereas, It is believed by many that the Congress of the United States will, immediately after its assembling in this month, take steps to regulate and make uniform the elective franchise in all of the States, by proposing amendments to the

Constitution of the United States, and submitting the same to the State for their action.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That in order to make a final settlement of this agitating question, Congress is the proper body to take the same into consideration and to submit propositions for its final adjustment; and that this General Assembly will not at its present session take any further action upon the question of the elective franchise, unless to consider any proposition upon said question which may legitimately be submitted to it by the Congress of the United States. Laid over under the rules.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, House joint resolution No. 233, appointing a committee to investigate the matter in regard to the expending of the bonds issued to railroads last year under the bill known as the omnibus bill. Unanimously adopted.

## SALARIES.

On motion of Mr. Ketchival, bill No. 556, relating to salaries of Supreme Judges, was taken up on its third reading. The bill, with its amendments, makes the annual salary of Supreme Judges, Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer and Secretary of State \$4000, without perquisites or fees.

The vote was taken on the bill, and it passed, 45 voting for and 24 against it. Adjourned until 10 a. m. on Monday.

## The Genuine Article.

Secretary-of-State Fletcher thus describes the genuine carpet-bagger: "He may be known by his inquiring after positions and vacant offices as soon as he arrives; by his going into the colored leagues and inciting the colored race to hatred of the white race; by his violent and wholesale denunciation of Tennesseeans as rebels and former slaveholders; by promising negroes confiscation, land and mules in return for their votes. His family, if he has one, either remains in the North or boards at a hotel till he gets an office or a job. If he fails, he returns North, breathing curses and imprecations upon the people of Tennessee, and giving an account of our social condition calculated to deter honest men from coming among us. This class of men do not add to the productive wealth of the State, nor improve our social condition; on the contrary they corrupt our society, produce discord and sometimes subvert from our wealth when they leave. They are as much detested by the genuine settler from the North, as by the native Tennessean. It was against this class in Nashville that I directed some remarks in a public speech September, 1867, which they affected to construe into an attack upon Northern men generally."

## Stewart's New Shop.

The new addition to A. T. Stewart's dry goods store in Broadway, corner of Tenth street, was thrown open to the public yesterday morning. Nowhere on the globe can there be found another such establishment. The building is about 200 by 300 feet, and eight stories high, including the lowest floor. In the basement is the oilcloth department. The first floor proper is devoted to general dry goods, embracing the following departments: Furs, flannels, blankets, linens, white and dress goods, domestics and sheeting, ribbons, linings, calicoes, silks, gloves, velvets, embroideries, Yankee notions, laces, woolsens, gentlemen's furnishing goods and hosiery. From the center of this floor, extending upward to the top of the building, is a large rotunda, surmounted by a glass dome. The scene from the galleries of this rotunda is magnificent. On every side one sees six floors, supported by ninety-six massive pillars, each bearing the monogram of Stewart wreathed with beautiful designs in iron and plaster. There are about sixty finely-wrought chandeliers on each of the lower floors. The gas-burners throughout the entire establishment are lighted by electricity. The second floor is devoted to ladies' suits, upholstery, and skirts of all descriptions. The millinery department on this floor is very extensive, one would think, from the large number of young ladies engaged with their customers. On the third floor one may find all kinds of carpets known, from the cheapest to the most costly. The fourth floor is to be occupied for manufacturing purposes. Every variety of goods will be made up here, employing more than one thousand working girls. Each floor is supplied with two dressing rooms, and four flights of stairs run from the ground to the roof. At an early hour yesterday morning visitors and customers began to flock in by the different entrances, and during the day thousands of people promenade up and down the floor and stairways of this mercantile palace. A view of the rotunda is worth going miles to see, and the thoughts that arise in one's mind on seeing such an endless display of riches call up more than one dream of oriental splendor. [New York Tribune Dec. 1st.]

An important whisky fraud case, in which General Fry, a revenue officer, is one of the defendants, has been on trial in the United States Court at St. Louis, for the past ten days. The counsel have been speaking for three days. The charge is the conveyance of seven hundred barrels of whisky through a water pipe to a distant building, the pipe being so arranged that by turning a valve upon the approach of revenue officers, the water would run through the pipe. Hagland, of Cincinnati, is the principal witness.

While Horace Greeley and Charles A. Dana were racing with velocipedes, Tuesday evening, over the Nicholson pavement, in Nassau street, New York, the vehicles came into collision, throwing the riders violently to the ground. Fortunately both escaped with very slight injuries.

## Items of Interest.

Philadelphia has taken steps to import a thousand English sparrows, which will be let loose in the public squares and parks next spring.

A double-headed negro girl is in New Orleans. The two heads talk with each other, and as one possesses a soprano and the other a contralto voice, they sing a duet nicely.

While Musgrove, the outlaw, was being hung by the vigilants in Denver, he attempted to escape, but met death with the rope around his neck.

The total vote of the city of New York at the election for Mayor was 96,014, of which Hall (Democrat) received 75,054, and Conkling 20,960. Hall's majority is 54,094. The total registry was 173,583. O'Rourke was elected City Counsel by about the same majority as Hall.

There is upon the roll of the House at the present session of Congress, the names of 223 representatives, including the delegations from Georgia and Alabama. A quorum, therefore consists of 112 members.

Nothing now remains of the celebrated Fort Lafayette but a ruined mass of brick and mortar. Several unexploded shells remain among the ruins, and may go off at any moment. The loss to the Government will be about \$250,000. Fire marshal Kennedy took evidence on Wednesday as to the origin of the fire.

The Southern penitentiary of Indiana has over four hundred convicts, whose labor supports the institution, and the appropriation by the State has not been touched.

Mr. Lancaster, of Texas, was unpleasantly surprised on a recent evening by a party of his neighbors, who took him out and hanged him.

A lady, in a crowd of children in France, being bitten by a mad dog, held on to the animal till he could be secured, and thus saved the lives of others. For this bravery, the government has given her a gold medal, her life happily being spared.

The Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad is to be opened on the 10th inst., and the citizens of Selma and the Railroad officials purpose to have a jubilee on that day in celebration of the event.

Two Indianapolis editors were arrested Thursday and fined twenty-five dollars each for contempt of court in publishing testimony elicited at the Clem murder trial, which had been directed to be suppressed by an order of the court. The question is to be legally tested.

Prohibition in Massachusetts carried the election by large majorities. They have thirty out of forty Senators, and two-thirds of the House. It is thought that a prohibition Governor, Senate and House of Representatives, insure the re-enactment of a prohibitory law.

The President on Tuesday received a full report of the Commission appointed to examine the Union Pacific railroad. They passed over 800 miles and present a detailed statement of their observations, and point out many places where they think the terms made with the government have not been complied with. They say a large sum will be required to put the work in a proper condition.

A letter has been received in Cincinnati from Dr. Helmholtz, of Buchu fame, pronouncing the widely circulated report of his insanity a malicious fabrication, originating with a personal enemy aided by a drunken Bohemian.

The corner stone of the monument to the Confederate dead, in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, was laid last week.

A California clergyman insured his life for \$5,000 and died soon afterward, but, when the company offered to settle with the widow, she refused the money, asserting that her husband had withheld from the company the fact that he suffered from a malady that would have prevented his obtaining a policy. When the directors met they decided to urge the widow to accept \$2,000.

There was a report in Paris that the exiled Queen of Spain would take up her residence in New York, as she believes life would be uncomfortable in Rome under the eye of the Pope, and in Paris under the eye of the police, and in London under the eye of Mrs. Grundy.

The Patent Office has received from Boston an application for a patent for an improved machine for cutting and embossing paper collars, which will emboss and cut 200,000 collars every ten hours with the assistance of a single laborer to feed the machine.

The New York Tribune is begging Congress, at its coming session, to turn a deaf ear to the demand for fresh appropriations for railroads, rivers and harbors, and kindred enterprises. It says they must await the resumption of specie payment, and the funding of our national debt at a lower rate of interest than six per cent.

A man named Capel, in North Carolina, wagged two gallons of tar against a quart of brandy that he could drink the quart of brandy and then walk to his home, a mile distant, before becoming insensible. He drank the brandy, walked half the distance, then sank down, saying, "Boys, I've lost the bet," and instantly expired.

Since November 1868, the sum of \$966,000 has been received by the Treasury for what is known as the conscience fund. Of the \$201,476,000 of registered bonds issued during the last fiscal year, nearly \$27,000,000 were in exchange for coupon bonds. The amount of currency, United States notes, and coupons destroyed during the fiscal year was \$147,000,000.

## Dr. R. F. Scruggs,

Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines,

Sweetwater, Tenn.

I AM JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE AND carefully selected Stock of

## NEW DRUGS

AND

## PATENT MEDICINES,

Embracing almost every valuable variety known to the Trade.

—00—  
DRAKE'S, ROBACK'S, HOOFLAND'S  
AND HOSTETER'S BITTERS.

## THE PUREST WINES AND LIQUORS

For Medicinal Purposes.

—00—  
Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw,  
Coal Oil, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil.

—00—  
Lampblack, Blacking,  
Blacking Brushes, Marking and  
Paint Brushes.

—00—  
Turpentine, Resin, and Varnish.

## Window Glass of Every Size.

—00—  
Also, a Fresh Stock of everything usually found in an establishment of the kind, such as

Indigo and Madder, Copperas,  
Blue Stone, Family Dyes, Alum,  
Soda, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom's Salts, Cream of Tartar, Gum Camphor, Assafoetida, Aloes, Extract of Logwood, Cochineal, Muric acid of Tin, &c.

## CANDIES, NUTS &amp; RAISINS.

—00—  
Stationery of all Kinds, including

Paper, Pens, Pencils, Envelopes

and Ink, of the best quality.

—00—  
Snuff, Cigars, Smoking and

## CHEWING TOBACCO.

—00—  
Toilet Soaps, Hair Oil, Cologne,

Handkerchief Extracts,

Sozodont and other Dentifrices

—00—  
Pocket Knives, Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Tooth Brushes and

Soap, of various qualities.

## Call and Examine!

—00—  
It is impossible, within the limits of an advertisement to specify everything. But those desiring to purchase will be apt to find any article at my store usually kept in like establishments. Prices moderate and uniform. Any article not on hand will be promptly ordered.

Persons wishing my professional services will find me at the Drug Store.  
R. F. SCRUGGS.  
Sweetwater, November 26, 1868.